

PINCHOT IS DISMISSED

President Removes Head of the Forestry Service.

TAFT'S PATIENCE EXHAUSTED

Pinchot's Letter to Senator Dilliver Was More Than the President Could Stand.

Washington, D. C.—Gifford Pinchot, chief forester and intimate friend of Theodore Roosevelt, was dismissed from the service of the United States by President Taft for insubordination. Associate Forester Overton W. Price and Assistant Law Officer Alexander C. Shaw, Pinchot's immediate assistants in the forestry bureau, followed the chief out of the government employ.

Thoroughly indignant over the action of Mr. Pinchot in inducing Senator Dilliver to read a letter from him in the senate, President Taft would listen to no advice that the forester's violation of executive orders be overlooked pending the inquiry soon to be undertaken by congress. He declared the dignity of the office he had been chosen by the people to fill was being attacked and he would be unfaithful to his trust if he submitted longer.

Mr. Taft undoubtedly realizes fully that the dismissal of Forester Pinchot means in a political way. He has been convinced for some time that the so-called "insurgents" and other critics of his administration had enlisted the services of Mr. Pinchot and practically were defying him to separate Mr. Pinchot from his office. The latter's letter, without doubt, was written with the distinct purpose of "putting it squarely up to the president."

The president sought to avoid the threatened war as long as he could but declared that patience had ceased to be a virtue.

In the house of representatives Speaker Cannon lost his first fight to the "insurgents," who, combining with the democrats caused to be adopted an amendment to the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry resolution, so as to take from the speaker the power to appoint the house members of the joint special committee of investigation. The margin of victory was a narrow one of three votes, but the insurgents and democrats alike are jubilant.

Att. Gen. Wickersham's Report. Washington, D. C.—The report of Attorney General Wickersham on his investigation of the charges made by L. R. Glavis against Secretary of the Interior John B. Hays was transmitted to congress by President Taft. The report is a complete exoneration of Mr. Wickersham's fellow cabinet member as to the charges from which the Ballinger-Pinchot row started, but is chiefly remarkable for its treatment of Glavis, who is flayed with a severity seldom equaled in public documents. The report also gains the shaft at Chief Forester Pinchot, the friend and appointee of Theodore Roosevelt, whose intervention in the affair is declared to have been unnecessary.

\$1,500,000,000 Involved. Glavis charged that Secretary Ballinger aided the government's foes in the fight over the Cunningham-Alaskan coal claims, which are generally believed to be desired by the Guggenheim interests.

It has been estimated that \$1,500,000,000 is involved by the precedent this case will establish, and the case itself.

Charges Sensational. The Glavis charges were the most sensational in the shower of accusations that marked the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy. Glavis was formerly inspector of the general land office, and chief of the field division. He had in charge the investigation of the Cunningham affair. He was removed some time ago by Secretary Ballinger.

Glavis charged, officially and in informal statements and writings, that certain influences were at work in an attempt to rush the hearing of the Cunningham claims case before the government was ready to adequately defend its side.

Washington, D. C.—The Ballinger-Pinchot controversy was made doubly intense by the reading in the senate of a letter addressed by Mr. Pinchot to Senator Dilliver, in which the course was adopted by L. B. Glavis, with the assistance of Messrs. Price and Shaw, of the forestry bureau, was warmly approved. In this communication the chief forester not only upheld the criticism of Secretary Ballinger, but suggested that the president himself had been mistaken in the facts when he removed from the public service Mr. Glavis.

In the senate Mr. Pinchot's letter caused a genuine sensation.

WOMAN BALKED LYNCHERS.

Mrs. Andell Drove Mob Away From Victim.

Kenosha, Wis.—Mrs. Andell, wife of a boarding house keeper at Twin Lakes, armed with a revolver, was reported to have lured a mob of men and to have cut the rope with which Sam Roberts, a cook at the ice-cutting camp, had been swung to a raft in an ice house. She cut down the man just in time to save him from strangulation, according to the details of the attempted lynching.

Roberts, it is reported, was the victim of a fierce controversy between union and non-union ice cutters at Twin Lakes, which resulted in the discharge of a number of union men.

TO SEEK SOUTH POLE.

England Promises \$100,000 of the \$200,000 Award.

London, England.—The Scott expedition in search of the South Pole, is now assured, the government having promised \$100,000 toward the \$200,000 which is the estimated expense.

The expedition will set forth in July. The activity among the American arctic explorers proved a convincing factor when a determined government to assist.

41 FISHERMEN DROWNED.

Twelve Boats Missing in Nova Scotia Waters.

Halifax, N. S.—Forty-one fishermen have been claimed as victims of the sea, according to reports received from the fleet that is cruising Nova Scotia waters in a wide hunt for eight of the boats driven to sea at the height of the recent storm. Twelve boats were missing when the gale was taken, four have been found, but there is no hope for the others among those who know the ways of the sea in the north.

TO STOP TOBACCO WAR.

Night Riders to Feel The Hands of Government.

Washington, D. C.—The government is preparing to go after the night riders in the tobacco district of Kentucky and Tennessee by beginning proceedings against the Burley Tobacco Society.

Convinced that the society is a combination and a conspiracy in restraint of trade under the Sherman anti-trust law, the department of justice is investigating its operations on that ground.

Agents have recently been sent to the tobacco-growing regions for the purpose of making inquiry concerning the methods of the association, and they have reached the conclusion that the organization is connected with the syndicate of the night riders, who recently have created so much disturbance in that section.

The Burley Tobacco Society is a strong organization, composed largely of farmers, and it is believed that when taken, the government's action will create a sensation. The company, the interior department charges, systematically depressed the market for Kentucky and Tennessee tobacco, and kept prices down to the lowest point. Further justification for the creation of the society is set forth in the statement that the so-called tobacco trust has driven down its price on raw tobacco, while making no reductions in the finished products sold by it and manufactured from the Kentucky and Tennessee leaf.

Lexington, Ky.—President Clarence Lebus of the Burley Tobacco Society refused to discuss the report from Washington that the federal government was about to prosecute the organization of the tobacco growers as a trust. Other officials of the society declared they had nothing to fear from a non-partisan investigation, if conducted on judicial lines.

SENSATIONAL ATTACK ON HUGHES.

New York Governor Styled Friend of Wall Street.

Albany, N. Y.—Senator Grady made a sensational attack on Governor Hughes in the senate following the reading of the governor's message. It was the governor's proposal to penalize the practice of bookmaking that aroused the ire of the senate minority leader to the point of attack. He declared that while the governor attacked the horse owner, the bookmaker and the man placing his bet on a horse race, he had never dared to attack the most monstrous gambling institution there in the world, the New York stock exchange, and to the end of his career he will never have the courage to attack it.

"WOMAN RAFFLES" RELEASED.

Wife of Millionaire, Convicted of Burglary, Out of Jail.

Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Evelyn Romadka known in Milwaukee where she was prominent in society as the "Woman Raffles," and wife of a millionaire Milwaukee manufacturer, was paroled from the penitentiary at Joliet. The release was a surprise, which was kept secret. She was convicted two years ago of stealing \$1,000 worth of jewelry from Mrs. Clarence J. Beck of this city. She expects to become a nurse.

GORDON TAKES OATH.

Mississippi Sworn in as United States Senator.

Washington, D. C.—Occasionally nodding his head in acknowledgment of the admonitions of loyalty to the United States, contained in the oath of office administered to all senators, Colonel James Gordon, ex-confederate leader, who was appointed by Governor Noel as the successor to Senator McLaurin of Mississippi, was made a member of the United States senate.

Shorter Hours in Cotton Mills.

Boston, Mass.—Several hundred thousand operatives in mills of Massachusetts and Rhode Island are now working on a shorter schedule of hours, in consequence of the new fifty-eight-hour laws passed by the two state legislatures becoming effective. While the new statute applies only to women and minors, the manufacturers find it impossible to separate the departments so that the men work longer than the women and children.

Newsy Paragraphs.

Edward Payson Watson, the veteran pedestrian, announced that he will make one more transcontinental walk, and that he will go from coast to coast, this time, within 100 days. Watson will start from Los Angeles at 4 o'clock p. m. February 1, and will be in New York May 28. His hike from New York to San Francisco early last summer took one hundred and five days, but on that journey he encountered unfavorable weather.

Declaring that he cannot afford "to meet every man or woman who desired to have a public discussion" with him on the subject, Thomas E. Watson, several times the populist nominee for president of the United States, in a letter to Atlanta churchmen declines to accept their challenge to meet William T. Ellis, a Philadelphia newspaper man, in joint debate on the subject of foreign missions. Mr. Watson, however, says that he will be glad to meet William Jennings Bryan and debate the question with him.

In the letter Mr. Watson declared that his position on the subject is misunderstood. That he is not opposed to the principle of foreign missions in its entirety, but is opposed to the present methods.

Professor Herzelet, aviator and friend of Zeppelin, who was sent by Emperor William to Jamaica to study trade winds and the temperature of altitudes in and near the tropics, reports that at an altitude of ten thousand meters he found the air of the tropics colder than that of the Arctic regions at the same height. Of nine balloons sent up with instruments for these tests, four were lost in the Caribbean sea. The professor intimated that he would make an air voyage on an expedition to the north pole two years hence.

According to an assay made by Herman Fleck, professor of chemistry at the Colorado School of Mines, the largest known body of ore blend in the world has been discovered in a mine at Central City, Col. The discovery was made December 21, and the assay made by Professor Fleck shows, it is asserted, that the ore runs almost treble the highest percentage of all uranium ores before discovered. As a result of the find, it is considered possible that the ore of the scientific world for radium may soon be satisfied by Colorado. The assay runs 85 per cent pure.

SPECIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

President Would Protect Corporations from State Interference.

MODIFIES TRAFFIC IDEAS

Taft Would Prevent National Combines From Excluding Stock of Competitors Except by Consent.

Washington, D. C.—President Taft's special message, dealing with amendments to the interstate commerce laws, looking to a more effective federal supervision of railroads, and conveying his recommendations for the passage of a federal incorporation act, was transmitted to congress and read in the house, the senate not being in session.

The message followed closely the forecasts that have been made from time to time and in the suggested legislation as to railroads, embodies all of the suggestions that the president has made from time to time in his speeches on the subject.

Mr. Taft suggests no changes in the Sherman anti-trust law at this time. The anti-trust feature of the message deals solely with the subject of federal charters. The president thinks that an opportunity should be given the big industrial combinations to bring their business more into the "zone of lawfulness" by taking out a federal charter under certain prescribed conditions before it becomes necessary to proceed against every great corporation about which there is a breath of suspicion.

Duty and Purpose.

"It is the duty and the purpose of the executive," the message says, "to direct an investigation by the department of justice through the grand jury or otherwise into the history, organization and purpose of all the industrial companies with respect to which there is any reasonable ground for suspicion that they have been organized for a purpose and are conducting business in a manner which is in violation of the anti-trust law."

Such a wholesale investigation and possible prosecution, the president points out, "would result in serious disturbances and produce a halt in our present prosperity that will cause suffering and strained circumstances among the people and may for the fault of the guilty few."

"The question which I wish in this message to bring clearly to the consideration and discussion of congress is whether, in order to avoid such a possible business danger, something cannot be done by which these business combinations may be offered a complete disclosure of all the facts appertaining to the value of property and the interest in it of the persons to which the stock is to be issued.

Corporations taking federal charters are to be prohibited from acquiring and holding stock in other corporations, except by special report and approval by the proper federal authorities. Full reports of operations are to be made to the department of commerce and labor at regular intervals. The federal incorporation is to be voluntary, but the president feels that most of the corporations will be glad of the opportunity to have their business methods if given this opportunity. Otherwise the department of justice will investigate them. Nothing in the federal charters is to exempt any corporation from prosecution for violations of the anti-trust law.

In that portion of his message dealing with changes of the interstate commerce laws the president recommends:

Special Court. The establishment of a United States court of commerce of five judges to hear and determine appeals from the interstate commerce commission, the only appeal from this court lying in the United States supreme court.

The commission is to be relieved of prosecuting cases in the courts, this duty being placed in the department of justice.

Pooling. Arrangements as to the rate to be allowed under direct subsidies.

CHICAGO FOOD HIGH.

Cold Weather Makes Living Expensive in Chicago.

Chicago, Ill.—If present climatic conditions continue and prices of food products make many more gains, the question of living in Chicago will be a problem to many.

Following is a list of commodities which have been most affected by cold weather and resulting increases in costs:

Pork chops, per pound, 18 to 20c. Spare ribs, per pound, 15c. Salt pork, per pound, 20 to 22c. Chickens, per pound, 20 to 22c. Eggs, per dozen, 42 to 48c. Potatoes, per bushel, 30 to 35c. Oyster, per gallon, \$1.40 to \$1.60.

ARMY TO USE COTTON SACKS.

War Department Grants Request of the Texas Farmers.

San Antonio, Texas.—Hereafter all supplies for the subsistence department of the army, where sacks are used for covering will be wrapped in cotton sacks on the inside, and, if possible, cotton sacks will be used for outside covering.

The promulgation of this order by the war department was made at the suggestion of Texas farmers, who sent a delegation to Washington.

PROHIBITION REDUCES CRIME.

Fifty Per Cent Reduction in Shreveport During Past Year.

Shreveport, La.—The new year as found Shreveport as near "dry" as has ever been. Practically every building occupied the first of 1909 for near beer stands is vacant or used for other business. The sale of near beer will not be license this year.

The police department blotter for 1909 shows a decrease of a fraction over 50 per cent in the number of the crimes and arrests over the record of 1908, when saloons were licensed.

per vision of the commission.

The chairman is to empowered to pass upon freight classifications.

The commission to be empowered to hold up new rates or classifications by railroads until an inquiry can be made as to their reasonableness. It found to be unreasonable, the commission may be given the right to establish routes on through freight.

Prohibits Stock Buying.

From and after the passage of the amendments, it is provided that no railroad shall acquire any stock or interest in a competing line, except that where a road already owns 50 per cent or more of the stock of another road, it may complete the purchase of all the stock. Also in cases where one road is operating another under a lease of more than 25 years' duration, it shall have a right to acquire the demised road. Allowing this acquisition of stock does not exempt a railroad from prosecution under the anti-trust law.

Stock must be issued at par value for money paid in or for properties or services, rates at full value, under an inquiry by the federal authority, who shall supervise all stock and bond issues.

HELPING THE FARMERS.

In Experimentation Government Expenditures Annually \$18,000,000.

New York City.—How gratifying it must be to the farmers through the country work which the United States government is spending in the neighborhood of \$18,000,000 every year on experimental work looking toward increasing the yield and efficiency of the farms of the United States.

This money is not expended in foolish experiments but all investigations are made under the personal supervision of experienced departmental heads. Secretary Wilson is a practical man and requires results from all lines of investigation.

Recently a railroad official said the United States government could better afford to invest the cost of one battleship in agricultural experiment—work that would spend it in increasing the navy. A first-class battleship costs about \$9,000,000. Secretary Wilson decided that a statement ought to be issued telling about the work which his department is doing. Copies of the report can be had by applying to the department of agriculture of Washington. This report tells of an instance where a farmer was raising only twenty bushels of potatoes to an acre, and who, dissatisfied, appealed to the agricultural department for assistance and advice. Both were given and now this farmer is raising fifty bushels of potatoes to an acre where he formerly could only grow twenty. The department supplied him with seed and information how to plant the potatoes. The result was an increase of many illustrations to prove the efficient work being done.

Conditions Made. The conditions upon which federal charters are to be granted under the president's recommendations are these: The issue of stock to be an amount equal only to the cash paid in on the stock, or if stock be issued for property, then at a fair valuation, ascertained under approval and supervision of federal authority after full disclosure of all the facts appertaining to the value of property and the interest in it of the persons to which the stock is to be issued.

Richmond, Va.—Petitions for an absolute pardon for Charles W. Morse, the New York financier, now serving a sentence of fifteen years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, of the national banking laws, are being circulated by friends and kinsmen of Morse here. They were sent by Mrs. Morse and Morse's secretary. Morse's grandmother was Miss Virginia Roberts of Chesterfield county. The petition states that Morse's violation of the law was technical only.

SEEKING PARDON FOR MORSE.

President Taft Will Be Asked to Release Banker.

Portland, Maine.—A campaign to save Charles W. Morse, the banker now serving 15 years in the Atlanta federal prison, was started here, and petitions to President Taft asking for an unconditional pardon are being circulated. The petitions declare Morse has paid his debts, that popular demands induced his conviction, that he is not intentional wrong, and that his imprisonment while contesting the case was penalty enough.

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Taft Going to Alaska.

Washington, D. C.—President Taft is looking forward to a trip to Alaska late in the coming spring. He plans to go to the far northwestern territory immediately after the adjournment of congress and before going to Beverly for the late summer and fall.

Hogs Sell for \$9.

Chicago, Ill.—The \$9 hog arrived at the Union Stock yards here. Except for a short period in 1882 when swine sold at \$9.35 per hundred weight the \$9 hog has never been seen here since the civil war.

Intense cold and impending and the hesitation of producers to market hogs are the principal causes of the advance.

New Italian Ambassador.

Berne.—The Marquis Cusani Confalonieri, who, for three years, has held the post of Italian minister to Switzerland, has been notified of his appointment as ambassador to the United States in succession to Baron Mayor Des Blanches.

Census Ruling.

Washington, D. C.—Census Director Durand has decided to extend from January 25 to January 31 the time in which persons desiring places as census enumerators may file their applications on blanks furnished by the census supervisors. The test of applicants will be made on February 1, as previously announced.

Pensions For Aged U. S. Clerks.

Washington, D. C.—Efforts are to be made by congress to pass a law providing compulsory retirement and permitting a pension for supernumerary government employees. Secretary McVeagh has instructed Herbert D. Brown, of his department to draw up a plan. The secretary is understood to have the support of President Taft. Mr. Brown's tentative plan, it is said, contemplates a pension fund that will be provided entirely by the working clerks.

Brave Nurse Is Dead.

Washington, D. C.—Giving her life as a sacrifice for others, Miss Mary R. Brown, a trained nurse, aged 27, died in a local hospital.

Two weeks ago she was shot through the lung in a fierce struggle to wrest a revolver from Martin L. Sterling, a typhoid fever banded patient who was attempting. Thereby she saved from death several members of Sterling's family.

For her heroism, Miss Brown was recommended by the commissioner of the District of Columbia for a Carnegie medal.

LATE NEWS NOTES.

General.

Complete skepticism as to the existence of canals on Mars was displayed by prominent astronomers at the meeting recently at London of the British Astronomical Association. Hale's Mount Wilson photographs were exhibited on lantern slides, and were pronounced the best yet seen. They showed no signs of the canals and were said to vindicate the belief that the supposed canals were merely an effect on the eye of collections of dark spots.

Passengers arriving in New Orleans from Colon declare a corporation backed by Wall street money and known as the Mandingo Darien company has been organized to dig an air line sea level canal across Panama, fifty miles south of the big United States canal. The Colon representative of the company is Captain Thornton Boneville of Newport News, Va. He asserts that his corporation is assured that a sea level canal, twenty-nine miles in length, can be constructed for \$18,000,000. This amount has been pledged. Work on the new canal will be begun early in the year.

Owing to prevalence of Texas fever among southern cattle, a proclamation was issued by Governor Deen of Illinois prohibiting importation into Illinois of cattle from California, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida between February 1 and November 1, 1910, unless the cattle are accompanied by certificates from the inspector of the United States bureau of animal industry that they are free from fever.

Washington.

The Italian ministry has announced its determination to lay down four battleships of the Dreadnaught class in 1911 in the government yards, besides three scout vessels.

The Christmas drawing of the Cuban national lottery resulted in the sale of only eighteen thousand tickets out of a total of thirty thousand. It was expected to raise \$900,000, it all had been sold. The capital prize was won by a group of bricklayers.

With the sanction of Mrs. Taft, the "400" of New York will be increased to the "One Thousand," to include the aristocratic sets of Philadelphia, Washington and New York. Mrs. Taft is said to be the originator of the movement, and she certainly is in favor of it. Rank, birth and wealth will all be counted in the new social scale. The old plan of selling rank in society will be abandoned.

Newspaper compilations of mob laws invoking during the past year have shown that there were seven lynchings, more than in any year since 1904. These crimes against the law of the land occurred in twelve states and New Mexico. The only lynchings north of the Ohio river were those during the Cairo, Ill., race riots. By states the lynch record is as follows: Texas, 13; Georgia, 12; Florida, Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 4; Alabama, 3; Oklahoma, 3; Kentucky, 4; South Carolina, 3; Arkansas, 3; Illinois, 2; New Mexico, 2; Missouri, 1; West Virginia, 1.

Tuberculosis stands at the head of the diseases which afflict the Indians, according to the annual report of the commissioner of Indian affairs. Three hundred and three government schools were conducted during the past fiscal year, an increase of twenty-two. Almost 90 per cent of the Christian denominations in the United States have missions in the Indian country, the report cites, adding that the Indian office co-operates effectively with each.

The statue of General Robert E. Lee in confederate uniform, recently put in position in Statuary hall of the capitol, will remain there at least for the present. When the opposition to accepting the statue made itself manifest on the part of former soldiers of the union service it was announced that if the statue was not accepted and it was removed from the hall Virginia would withdraw the companion piece, the figure of Washington.

The immigrants' lack of confidence in the safety and security of private industry in the United States is officially declared to be the chief reason for the sending of millions of dollars by postal money orders from the United States to foreign countries each year. Auditor Chance of the postoffice department points to this as an indication of what might be accomplished through the use of the national savings banks. The appendages total \$540,540,517, representing the surplus earnings of foreign and commercial enterprises of the United States, has been sent abroad since 1890. A total of \$76,622,629 was sent abroad by foreign workmen in 1909.

From the British government Canada has now purchased the cruiser Hainbow for \$290,000, to be used as a training ship in Pacific waters, while other vessels to constitute a Canadian navy are being purchased or constructed. This will be one of the leading questions before the Canadian parliament which meets soon.

Washington's cackling hens and creaking rollers have found refuge behind remote roads and withal sorts of insomnia-producing sounds may hereafter drown the cries of all protestants. The edict of the health authorities banishing fowls to the silent retreats of the country was declared by Judge Mullenbow in police court to be "too ridiculous" to permit of judicial notice.

A scheme by which its promoters made \$4,000 in one month without any working capital, though claiming a paid-in capital stock of \$150,000, is charged in indictments returned against Joseph A. McNulty, James Richmond, alias Herbert S. Braman, and Henry Van Fleet, all of Buffalo, N. Y., for operating "the Institute." The men are alleged to have used the mails to defraud. The "institute" advertised for representatives, but required of them a \$500 subscription to the capital stock of the company.

It costs each person in the United States only \$1.65 a year to go to bed early and sleep sweetly with a sense of security born of the subconscious knowledge that if his house starts to burn an army of fire ladders will hustle around and put out the fire. Therefore, the census bureau, which discovered the above fact as the result of a study of the fire departments and fire losses of the one hundred and fifty-eight largest cities in the country, feels that there is no cause for insomnia at that score. In Berlin it costs only 26 cents a year to sleep easy; in London 19 cents and in Milan 17

COTTON PRICE RISES

Attempt to Break the Market Proved Disastrous.

KILLING THE BOLL WEEVIL

Bears Claim That Unprecedented Frost and Cold in South Means Large Crop.

New York City.—The recovery in the cotton market became almost as excited and sensational as the break earlier in the week.

Reports of very strong southern spot markets seemed to convince the traders that the collapse in futures had been chiefly the result of speculative conditions, and claims that the decline tended to restore bullish confidence.

March contracts sold at 15.70 and May at 15.95, representing a recovery of over \$3.25 a bale.

New York City.—Cotton has declined at a prominent dealer noted a large cotton trader here, "because we believe Jack Frost has been and is fighting on the side of a great yield of cotton from the southern states next summer."

That was the explanation given of the recent pounding of the cotton market by a prominent dealer noted for his long vision and clear head. The theory was discussed on the floor of the exchange and in brokers' offices and a surprising percentage of well-informed and conservative traders held that it explained the violent fluctuations of the last forty-eight hours.

Talks with a number of reputable and level-headed traders developed an extremely picturesque and unique story in this direction.

They point out that nature has both plowed and fertilized the soil of the cotton belt through the two recent unprecedented freezes. The first freeze, in December, was unusually early, and made the ground solid for a depth of several inches, and, in the thaw, kneaded and manipulated and ventilated and pulverized it as it has not been in years.

Hardly had the first freeze worn off before the present one set in. It has duplicated the process, creating and wrinkling and furrowing and "spading" the earth, with a thoroughness not even approached by human means.

As a result, the soil of the cotton belt has been revitalized in a manner not approximated since the civil war, and the traders here expect a big yield next summer.

And another eye reckon is the choking off of the boll weevil, at least minimizing his ravages as well as the destruction or lessening of other crop pests.

They argue, therefore, that nature is working at both ends, and that an enormous crop will not have to deal with the hosts of insect enemies, for which allowance had to be made in the past.

The bear deniers are principally afraid the southern farmers will learn these facts and do some "discounting" on their own hook.

The bulls, on the other hand, are sending out private letters to their southern connections, urging them to stress these facts upon farmers and farmers' organizations, to the end of holding down the acreage and diversifying, that the blessings, and not the misfortunes, of Jack Frost may be realized.

PREDICTS BREAD REVOLUTION.

Alabama Preacher Says People Will Fight the Rich Men.

Anniston, Ala.—"The revolution of the twentieth century will be one of bread," said Dr. J. W. Staggs, president of the Alabama Presbyterian College and renowned scholar. "During the French revolution the people cried for bread, and the king answered: 'Let them eat grass,' and later grain was stuffed down the throat of his skeleton."

"Rockefeller, Morgan and others of the same ilk, make virtually the same answer to the cries of the unemployed world. The average man to capital, but 100 per cent, is too much, and the people will rebel. The bread cry, which a few years ago, was the plaintive appeal against growing economic rumble, and unless the impending death struggle is solved by an exodus from city to country, I fear a revolution within the next few years."

CONGRESSMAN GRIGGS DEAD.

Georgia Congressman Dies Suddenly of Apoplexy.

Dawson, Ga.—Congressman James M. Griggs died suddenly in bed, while apparently convalescing from a supposed slight attack of heart trouble.

James Mathews Griggs was born at LaGrange, Ga., on March 29, 1861, and was educated in the common schools of Georgia and at the Peabody College at Nashville, Tenn., from which institution he was graduated in May, 1881. After graduation he studied law. He was elected to congress in 1896 and has been serving continually since that time. There was no more popular member of the house than Judge Griggs.

PANAMA CANAL WORK PRAISED.

Senators Say System of Administration Is Excellent.

Washington, D. C.—Construction work on the Panama canal is not only proceeding splendidly, but the system of administration is excellent, in spite of the criticism directed to it. This is the consensus of opinion of the senate committee, which returned to Washington, after a visit of inspection to the canal. In the party were Senators Oliver, Penrose, Carter, Dixon, Heyburn and Clark.

CHOCOLATE ECLAIRS DEADLY.

Twenty-Six Cases of Ptomaine Poisoning in Syracuse, N. Y.

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